





## INTIMATIONS

## MOUTRIE PIANOS

HAVE ESTABLISHED  
an unequalled reputation for tone, touch,  
artistic construction and lasting qualities.

## GUARANTEE

FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

## MOUTRIE'S.

## TO LET

TO LET.  
From 1st May, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, PEAK, FIVE  
ROOMS, newly renovated. Furnished  
\$115 per month, Unfurnished \$100 per month.  
Apply—  
T. K. DEALY, 160, Peak. [530]

TO LET—FURNISHED.  
For Three or Four Months from 1st June, 1916.

"DESLEIGH," No. 5, Bowen Road.  
Apply to—  
M. S. NORTHCOTE,  
Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [503]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED, a FOUR-ROOMED  
HOUSE, on Mount Parish, Wanchai,  
for six months, Electric Light and Telephone  
installed.  
Apply—  
D. V. STEVENSON,  
Care of DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [492]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,  
First Floor.  
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONE-  
HENGE," DWELLING HOUSES contain-  
ing Five Rooms and Out-houses.  
"FAIRVIEW," No. 1, Robinson Road,  
Containing 9 ROOMS, Ample Servants,  
Quarters, and Gardens.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [415]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 15, Duddell Street.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [295]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,  
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,  
Servants' Quarters, etc. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARTON.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [901]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS, Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.  
THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey  
Building, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road,  
with every modern convenience, including  
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot  
Water and Water Carriage System. A few  
Flats specially designed to accommodate three  
bedrooms at reasonable rental. Immediate  
possession.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings  
Hongkong, 23th December, 1915. [277]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's Buildings.  
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS  
Conduit Road.  
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.  
HOUSES at the Peak.  
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway  
Bay.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE  
CANTON.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. 32

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knaiford Terrace,  
Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT  
& AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

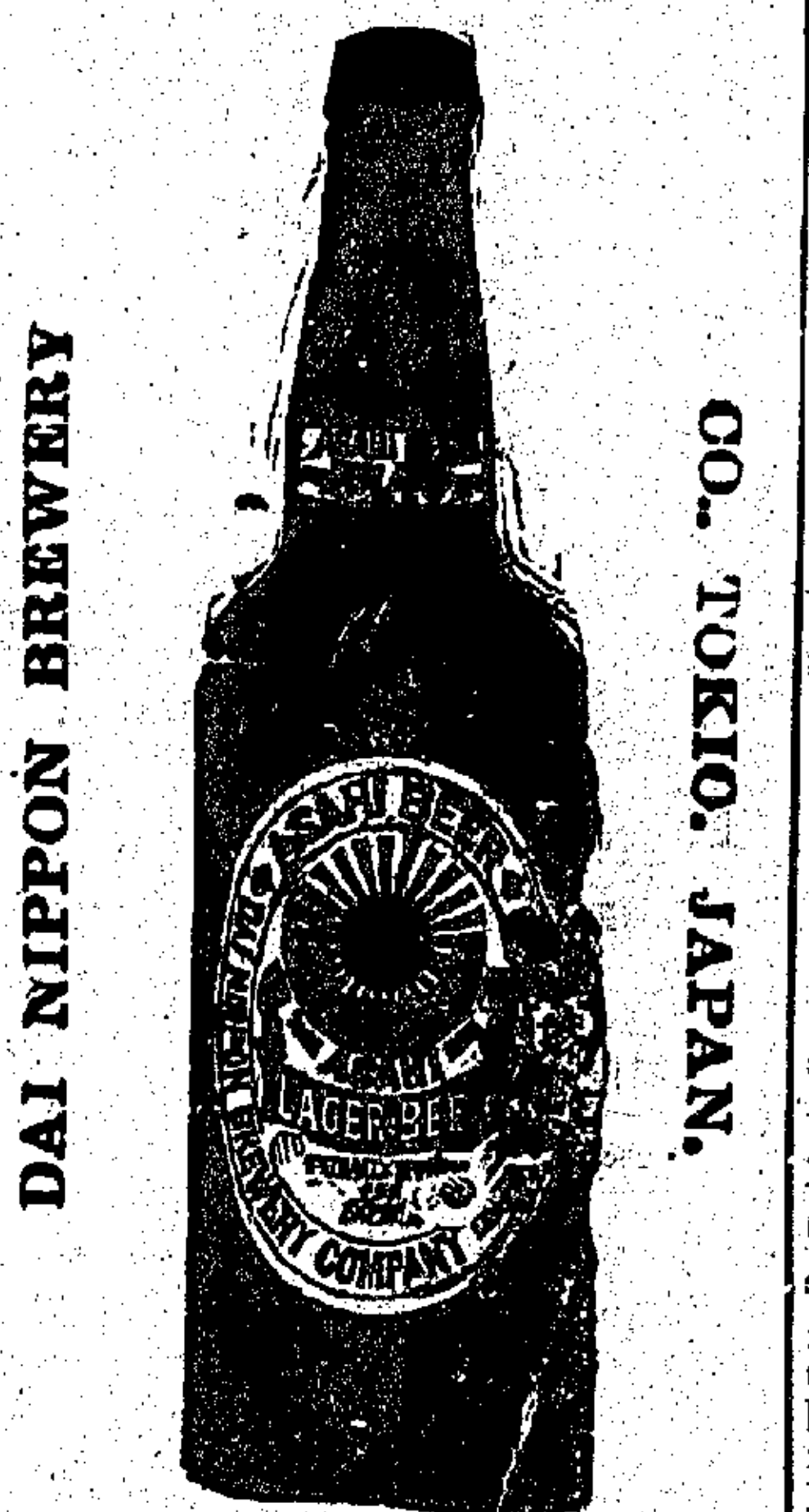
## FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker  
Road.  
Also,  
"DUNOTTAR," No. 61, Aberdeen Road.  
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,  
Solicitors.  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [371]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-  
ings.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [518]

## ASAHI BEER



## OBTAINABLES EVERYWHERE

## SOLE AGENTS:

## MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

## HONGKONG.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 11th to 17th April, 1916.

Days of Week	Day's Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Tues.	11	No info.	high-2 45	h. m. 11 50	ft. in. 2 0
Wed.	12	No info.	high-4 40	h. m. 1 13	ft. in. 2 0
Thurs.	13	7 48	4 5	0 31	1 8
Fri.	14	7 30	4 7	1 6	1 8
Satur.	15	7 37	4 1	1 37	1 8
Sun.	16	7 39	4 1	1 33	2 9
Mon.	17	8 17	4 1	2 15	2 9
		9 46	4 0	2 59	1 8

## AMERICAN METAL TRADE WITH SOUTH CHINA.

(CONTINUED.)

The following has been supplied by the North-west Trading Co., Ltd., of Seattle:—

During the past twelve months prices for steel and iron products imported from the United States into South China have, with fluctuations, steadily advanced to the present unprecedented figures, average a.i.f. quotations having increased all around roughly by 150 per cent.

For the last three or four months no such thing as a fixed market price holding for more than a few days has been obtainable owing to the increasing scarcity of iron and steel products in the United States almost amounting to a famine, brought about, of course, by the Allies' war orders, domestic consumption such as demand for needs of the United States Navy and mercantile ship-building. The situation has been rendered more complicated by decreased tonnage and the abnormal advance of freight rates Atlantic/Pacific Coast/China Coast, the uncertainty of arrivals—shipment being no safe guide, as cargo has unavoidably, and sometimes arbitrarily, been shut out by the steamship companies even after accepting bills of lading by a given bottom. No relief seems probable in the near future.

The shipowner can point to the increased price of coal, wages and general operating expenses to justify the great advance in freight.

The Allied Governments' demand on mercantile shipping, the utilisation of European steel and iron mills for munition work, thus shutting out the usual Continental sources of supply, has had the inevitable result that the South China market has been compelled, in spite of the unfavourable factors given above, to depend almost entirely upon American sources of supply. The volume of business, therefore, from the United States has been relatively great, notably in such articles as Steel-Plates, Wire Nails, Galvanised Wire, T. & P. Plates, Bamboo Steel, Iron and Mild Steel Bars (square, round and flat) and cognate commodities. The restricted imports of Lead from Great Britain and Australia have afforded an opportunity for American Lead (not unknown to this market), of which advantage has not until recently been taken. In the last six months prices have advanced about 200 per cent.

Owing to the inundation of European orders for steel and iron products it has been an unpropitious time to persuade the manufacturers of the United States to make and pack according to Chinese specifications, although increased interest on the part of American factories has been evinced, for they are now beginning to realize the possibilities of this market, the buying powers of which, however, have been naturally restricted by increased prices. At the same time dealers generally have made large profits, and there has been considerable speculation which would have disastrous effects were there a sudden drop in prices, which, however, is not probable.

Our manufacturers are dazzled by what may be called "Fictitious prosperity," which will endure only so long as the war lasts and must come to an end with resumption of normal European trade conditions some indefinite time after the war, perhaps from one to two years. As supplies from the United States have been of inestimable benefit to the Allies in Europe, so, in a narrower sense, has American trade helped British importing houses here, as it has enabled them to supply with profit the native demand pending the return of the time when requirements can be freely obtained from Great Britain.

Most emphatically now is the time, within the limits of their present commitments, for the manufacturers of iron and steel products—we are speaking particularly of the independent manufacturers not the Trust, who are well organized in this market, to plan for a future permanent trade in their goods with South China; two essential points for them to bear in mind are cheapness and strict conformity to Chinese specifications. Criticisms of American quality are very few; speaking generally, it is purely a question of high price—even in normal times there is no prejudice against American goods as such, rather the reverse; the Chinaman will rightly buy in the cheapest market and from that firm or nation which supplies his needs as he wants them supplied. Methods of introduction of American goods and salemanship are axiomatic and should be thoroughly well understood by our nation, although a great deal can be learned from others. To maintain and increase our South China trade we should copy Japanese cleverness and initiative. German thoroughness but not their unfair underhand ways, and above all the high standard of British mercantile integrity.

In conclusion we repeat that American manufacturers should wake up to the importance of a trade with South China, which will endure after the war, and there was never a better opportunity nor a more rapidly passing one, than the present moment.

## ZIANGBE RUBBER CO.

## SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., held last week at Shanghai, the Chairman (Mr. W. S. Davidson) said:—

As you will have learned from the report this area under hevea on Bando Ardjo Estate was increased by about 270 acres. This area has been opened up by the efforts of their own expense for the privilege of taking off three or four crops of latex, depending upon how quickly the hevea grows and develops. The only expense the company has been put to is the cost of planting the hevea, which amounted to approximately Frs. 5,000. This extension increases the total area under hevea to over 3,000 acres, and reduces the capital cost per acre to approximately £41.

The output of rubber hardly reached the estimate, falling short of 1½ by about 3,000 lb. The solution of the difficulty was only to be found in the employment of a Dutch manager. The new manager is Dutch, and has the advantage of fifteen years' planting experience in the Islands. On Bando Ardjo Estate, as well, certain troubles of a similar character, but less pronounced, were met with. Here, however, the cause was different. It was not lack of latex, but a penny wise and pound foolish policy of economy carried to excess with the inevitable result. Towards the end of the year the working of the estate improved perceptibly, despite the fact that the new motor broke down, which misfortune has compelled us to send our produce to a neighbouring estate for preparation. This accounts for the rather large unsold stock of coffee.

The rubber production cost on Kali Minger Estate will appeal to you, I think, as satisfactory in the circumstances, and, while the cost on Bando Ardjo estate is on the high side, it must not be forgotten that the average number of trees tapped increased nearly five-fold, which, of course, does not conduce to cheap working. Now that the organization has been improved, I think, with a considerable degree of confidence, we may expect a substantial improvement.

The current year's output is estimated at 425,000 lb., to which it is expected that Kali Minger will contribute 325,000 lb. and Bando Ardjo 100,000 lb. The coffee crop exceeded our estimate and the cost of production shows a very gratifying decrease from those given in the two previous reports. This year's crop is estimated at 4,000 piculs, of which 1,500 have been sold forward at an average price of Frs. 42.00 per picul, unsorted. The estimates for the current year provide for an expenditure of Frs. 10,000, for coolie houses.

Turning now to the accounts of the Dutch Company, the unsold stocks of rubber are very small, and are considerably less than the December outputs, a very desirable position to be in, but one which, I am afraid, it will not be possible always to maintain. At the end of last year, that is, 1914, if you will turn up the accounts you will find that the current liabilities exceeded the position as shown by Frs. 107,213, whereas the position as disclosed by the accounts under review, is reversed and the liquid assets exceed current liabilities by Frs. 22,339.03, so that the position shows an improvement for the year of nearly Frs. 130,000.

In the opinion of your directors nothing was to be gained by carrying forward a large sum, and they decided, therefore, to use the balance at credit of profit and loss account for the purpose of writing down to nominal sums the items subject to depreciation, and I trust some has your approval. That is all I have to say, gentlemen, about affairs in Java, and while I regret that I cannot conclude my remarks with an assurance that the properties have been kept in thoroughly good order at all times as I would like to do, I feel that I can assure you that every care is being taken to guard against a repetition of the errors of the past.

The accounts of the Shanghai Company call for no comment, since they contain only the usual items.

The only other subject on which I should like to touch is the agreement which was entered into with the vendors on the flotation of the company. Well, gentlemen, certain of the largest shareholders have made representations to your directors having for their object the cancellation of this agreement. Your directors, in turn, have approached the vendors whose representative here has undertaken to recommend to his partners the cancellation of the agreement and is now applying for the necessary authority to negotiate. Before formally proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I should like to say that I think the result of the current year's working will be much more satisfactory in every way, and that we shall soon be on a dividend paying basis again.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be passed and that Mr. W. S. Davidson be elected a director of the company.

## JAPANESE ARMS FOR THE ALLIES.

## THIS YEAR'S TOTAL.

It is stated that munitions of war already contracted for by the Japanese Government to be supplied during this year amount in value to Y.110,000,000 approximately, of which Y.80,000,000 worth is to be supplied by the War Department; Y.10,000,000 by the Navy Department, and Y.15,500,000 represents the price at which three warships captured by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War are to be restored to Russia. Exact figures for orders to private merchants and manufacturers are not available but are estimated at about Y.120,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent. over the figures for last year. It is therefore expected that the value of all war munitions to be supplied by Japan to the Allies during this year will aggregate no less than Y.240,000,000.—*Evening*.

## DIARY OF A VAGRANT.

## FRUITS OF SKILFUL BEGGING IN THE FAR EAST.

Among the vagrants collected from the streets of Shanghai, it is probable that none have made so close a study of their "business" as J. E. West, who was recently convicted of the offence of vagrancy and sentenced to four months in Bilibid gaol. West is a sort of Samuel Pepys, in a different sphere of life; he has kept a diary of his peregrinations through Manchuria, Korea and Japan, and like the great diarist of earlier days, what he wrote he did not intend for other eyes than his own. West is a man of many parts, but whatever part he chooses to assume for the nonce is carried out with thoroughness. His diary, besides containing a journal of his doings and the sums collected by people in different places, contains a list of the known metals, their chemical symbols, atomic weights, and builders' quantities, which he learnt by rote for the purpose of utilizing such information when necessary to give a touch of local colour to his conversation.

WHAT HE "TOUGHED" THEM FOR. It was to West that a recent paragraph in these columns referred, when it was said that in about a fortnight he collected about \$200—the precise sum was \$192.32. But following that total there are a number of other items, which seem to show that prior to his arrest he had added to that sum a further \$47. He has the names and addresses of his benefactors together with the amount he has "toughed" them for. The number of people who appear to have given him sums ranging from \$15 to a \$1, is fifty-four, but no entries are made in connection with sums less than a dollar, if West ever received any. Unfortunately there is an interregnum in West's self-kept record—that time when he worked, from August of last year onwards. When he resumed his former calling, his diary story is not so complete, and merely a record of his 54 benefactors is given. Other little notes read like this: the names being fictitious:—"Mr. Smith, Fun Tan & Co., mention George, Hongkong, importer and exporter, Causeway Bay \$5," from which it would appear that Mr. Smith has a friend in Hongkong, the mention of whose name is worth five dollars to the collector.

A TYPICAL FORTNIGHT. The following extracts covering a fortnight of last year give a fair accurate idea of West's movements:—

February 12th.—Left Newchwang for Mukden, Manchuria. Made a tour of the town and got \$25. Depart to-morrow for Antung.

February 14th.—Stopped at Yamato Hotel. Got stung in money exchange. Ate breakfast, cost \$3.

February 15th.—In Antung. Slept with a couple of Chinese tramps. Ate dinner at Chinese hotel.

February 20th.—Arrived in Moji.

February 24th.—Still in Moji trying to raise funds to get to Yokohama.

February 26th.—In Hiroshima. Depart to-night for Okayama. Had to walk out of the town on account of lying to Mr. M. Cane. Very near to putting one over, but owing to the shrewdness of Mrs. M., could not, but got \$6 all the same.

February 27th.—Left Okayama for Himeji. Received \$4.25. Slept in Japanese hotel. Had a — of a time, finding residents.

July 1st. West was back again in Shanghai and in four days he collected \$54. Then he appears to have spent three weeks in Nagasaki, apparently on holiday, for he makes no entries of money received. After that he goes to Moji, where he "saw the German Consul—nothing doing."

ON THE ROAD AGAIN. It was after this that West settled down to work, which he left in the early part of the year to go on the road again and eventually fell into the hands of the U.S. authorities. Throughout his record there is never a suggestion that he was over "up against it" and his daily tally of money received shows that he never really was short of money. Indeed, a man who can persuade business men in Shanghai to give him help, sometimes to the extent of \$15 and often \$10, should not really want.

The point of it all is this:—*East* as Shanghai is concerned. There are undoubtedly a number of people in Shanghai, who either do not know that proper organizations for the relief of poverty exist, or else have readily forgotten it. If one man can collect \$200 in a month, how much money is wasted in indiscriminate giving to the large number of loafers in the Settlement?—*N.C. Daily News*.

## NEW RUSSIAN IMPORTS REGULATIONS.

## INTERESTING TO FAR EASTERN EXPORTERS.

New supplementary regulations have recently been made by the Russian government concerning the free importation of certain non-Russian goods into the Primor and Maritime provinces of Siberia both by the various land routes or by water route of the Amur and its tributaries. They are of considerable interest to foreign exporters of the Far East. Amongst the articles which are admitted duty free into this part of Russian territory are:—Chinese groundnuts, all kinds of food for horses and animals, artificial and animal manure, domestic animals and horses, zinnia, bones, raw ground phosphates and superphosphates, bones and hoofs, raw leather, raw tanned skins of various sorts, hemp bags, cast iron, bar iron, tinplate, steel, pewter, etc., etc., raw products except copper, all agricultural implements, and machine tools for the trades, crafts, factories, workshops, machinery of all sorts whether entire or in parts.

The following articles are not allowed at all to be imported into Russian territory without the permission of the Minister of Interior:—Live pigs and all preparations made from pig flesh and fat, implements of warfare, playing cards, margarine products, Bengalee matches, fishing tackle, furniture material and games coloured with arsenic preparations, on-line dyes, American potatoes, whole or sliced, leaves, skins, conserve, homoeopically sealed, preserved edibles in which sugar is employed, vines and grape products, Chinese wine and spirit made from grain.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

## CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. &amp; CHAPMAN.

## RESIGNATION.

1.—No. 1916 Pte. D. M. Whamond is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 24th March, 1916.

## ENGINEER COMPANY.

2.—The following extract from Order by Chief Engineer, China Command is published for information:—The undermentioned member of the Engineering Co. H.K.V.C. is raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer pay with effect from 14th April, 1916:—Engine Driver, No. 1816, Sapper Amory, C.S.P.

## PARADES.

3.—Parades for to-day.

7.00 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order dated 8th December, 1915—More flag practice at Headquarters.

5.10 p.m. Contro Section M. G. Co. (Kowloon residents only)—M. G. drill at Kowloon Docks.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Artillery, Bally (as detailed in Corps order No. 4 dated 20th December, 1915)—10 p.m. gun drill at Headquarters. Sarge. Bradley, R.G.A., will attend.

5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co.—Musket exercises and Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Contro Section M. G. Co.—(Hongkong residents)—M. G. drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co.—M. G. drill at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. N.C.O.s of Scouts Co.—Special drill at Headquarters under Sergt.-Major Higby.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Longmire.

5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section—Instruction at Headquarters.

## LEFT SECTION M. G. CO.

All members who were unable to attend the inspection of arms, ammunition, equipment and uniform on 4th inst. will parade at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 12th inst. at Headquarters. Arms, uniform, etc., as ordered for 4th inst. Two shirts each will be issued at this parade.

## DETAIL.

On duty until 14th inst.—H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant H.K.V.R.

## NOTICE.

## UNITED SERVICES HOCKEY LEAGUE.

A match will be played at Happy Valley on Tuesday, April 11th, between the Volunteers (winners of the League) and a team representing the Rest of the League. The following will represent the Corps:—Ptes. Sara, Hamilton, Johnson, Mitchell, Brayshaw, Rodmond, Brand, Sins, Dyer, Ball, Miskin, and Evans. Colours: Khaki. Bully off, 4.45 p.m. sharp. The League record of the Volunteer team is:—Played and won 12 matches, goals for, 61—against, 10.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PARADES.

Tuesday, April 11th.—All Crown-Sergis and Sergis, of Nos. 3 and 4 Companies, Wednesday, April 12th.—Sections 12 and 14. Recruits and other detailed men of No. 2 Company, Ambulance Recruits, and Maxim Gunners.

Thursday, April 13th.—Recruits of No. 1 Company.

Friday, April 14th.—Maxim Gunners.

## MOUNTED PATROLS.

There will be a night ride on Wednesday, April 12th, leaving Stables at 8.30 p.m. Second shift Patrols will attend; otherwise, attendance optional.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

## "HATE" IN PRUSSIAN SCHOOLS.

The German papers give prominence to what they justly describe as a "remarkable" circular which has been officially issued to inspectors of elementary schools in the district of Frankfurt-on-Oder, which is near Berlin. It is intended to counteract efforts which are said to have been made of late "on educational grounds" to check the deliberate teaching of "hatred." The local authorities write:—

"No place can be given to these efforts, which arise from a feeling of general brotherhood of the peoples and of international peace sentimentality. All the less can it be the business of the elementary schools to adopt this sort of attitude to the question of future international relations, because, in view of the peaceful sentiment of the German people, which is in direct contrast with those of other peoples, there is absolutely no danger that hatred, or to future peace could grow among our youth."

"On the contrary, it is an educational duty of the first importance for the school to take care that the terrible lessons and experiences of the recent past shall remain imperishably fixed in the minds of the present generation. Above all things, the conviction must be rooted in our people everywhere that Germany's peace and security can be guaranteed only by her forces on land and sea, and that all strivings towards brotherhood with other peoples in the sphere of Kultur must never be allowed to lead to the smallest weakening of Germany's armaments for war."

It is further insisted that school teachers must instruct the children that all "parties and separate tendencies" must be subordinated to the unity of Germany, and impress upon them "the blessing of a powerful kingdom, as well as love for the King and Emperor, and the whole House of Hohenzollern." The following order is added:—

"You will work with determination against all efforts to excite or to belittle the crimes which our enemies have committed against Germans all over the world, if such doctrines have taught to find their way into the school and have not already been defeated by the sound feelings of the teachers."



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is now about twelve months ago since the fund was opened for ameliorating the lot of the Territorials in our midst. These men, who were among the first of the civilian population to be called up in Great Britain when the war alarm sounded, volunteered for service at the front, but were sent out to the Far East to release regular troops from garrison duty. When they came to this Colony, after quiet had been restored at Singapore, we were very glad to see them, and the proposal to provide them with suitable entertainment was generously supported. The money received was so carefully administered that it provided an incredible amount of wholesome amusement for the men, who, thanks to it, had their own club. Now, however, the officers are empty and, unless we are to admit that our guests have outstayed their welcome, it is necessary that they should be replenished. The Committee make their appeal with the greater confidence because, as soon as they considered that they had a sufficient balance in hand, they refused further subscriptions in order that the many other funds incidental to the war might not suffer unnecessarily.

It is to be hoped that the show which is being organised by local dog-fanciers will not meet with the dismal fate that overtook the last effort in this direction. There is undoubtedly scope and material for a successful dog show in the Colony. Already, I am told, ladies in possession of Poms have commenced to prepare their pets for the event, and keen competition is expected among this class and among chows. One lady has gone so far as to arrange for her darling's coat to be dealt with at the same time as her own coiffure, and, to ward off the dangers of a fickle climate, she has made a set of fur-lined clothes—coat and trousers all complete—for the animal.

Some stupid or mischievous person has started the prayer-chain in Hongkong. The *modus operandi* is to address a letter enclosing a copy of a prayer to a certain number of people, each of whom is threatened with dire consequences unless he or she copies out the prayer and passes it on to nine others, who then have a similar obligation thrust upon them. A simple calculation will show the enormous waste of time, postage and paper—a commodity of increasing value in these days, by the way—which would be involved in carrying out this ridiculous injunction, yet some poor nervous souls are afraid to ignore it. I hope, therefore, that if any of my readers receive a copy of the prayer they will consign it without more ado to the waste-paper basket.

"Theatre-goer" writes: "I hope that the moral of 'The man who stayed at Home' will not be lost upon those who regard it as their mission in life at the present time to run against everyone who does not don a uniform. As this play shows, there may be people content to walk about in ordinary civilian attire who are doing as much for their country as those who mount guard or patrol the streets for a few hours a week." I have always taken the view that it is unfair to sit in judgment upon our fellows without a full knowledge of their circumstances. There are admittedly a number of silent and unobtrusive workers on behalf of the Imperial cause in this Colony who do not wear khaki or blue serge. The only complaint which I have heard levelled against them is that, unlike the Volunteers and Police Reserve, they are paid for their services, which means, in some cases, that they are in the happy position of being able to do two jobs at one time and receive remuneration for both. But even they may lavish the surplus on the War Funds anonymously. Who knows?

"Owing to the abnormal demand for rubber for war purposes, I understand that the newest topees have been manufactured without this constituent, the price of which is regarded as prohibitive. Local shopkeepers, who were unfortunate enough to place orders for topees when rubber was being cornered for war purposes anticipated almost a dead loss, as those whom they had looked to for custom will make their old rubber topees serve for another season, despite signs of age and decay. At least one shopkeeper is thinking of following the example of the civil giant in 'Aladdin' by offering new hats for old and sending home the rubber thus retrieved."

The two old bachelor friends are in the domestic soup again. The boy who "cleansed" the coffee cups with a herosene-rag was given a very short time in which to return to his "collage-cleaning," but within a few days an am-

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PORTUGUESE AND SHAMEN DEFENCE CORPS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—There is a quality of mirth in the replies of "B.T." and "A.A.R." to my letter of the 1st inst.

I must express my regret, however, if, in an attempt to state facts, I should have roused the ire of "B.T." and "A.A.R."

The vituperation of "B.T." certainly cannot harm me in any way. If anything, such language only betrays the identity of the writer, although he has not the courage to sign his own name. One might imagine that his quarrelsome nature would be more useful in a community wherein arguments are of no avail, but his lack of courage must certainly affect the morale of his brothers-in-arms in a crisis.

Now, then, "Argumentum ad Rem," what is all this fuss about? Do you think you could still be a Portuguese when you have sworn allegiance to another flag? Such being the case, I do not think you could reasonably take up the cudgels on behalf of your erstwhile compatriots.

As regards my list, I maintain its correctness. Perhaps there are conscientious objectors, also, in the ranks of the Portuguese community and your humble servant may be one of them.—Yours, etc.,

HONOR DOS REMEDIOS.

[We confess that we are at a loss to understand our correspondent's object. Though he may be a "Conscientious objector" in himself, that surely does not justify him in building the contributions of the Portuguese Community to the defence of Shamen, in the event of attack. Their public spirit contributes to his security and saves him from the necessity of taking up arms for his own protection.—Ed.]

## LADIES' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

## PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The annual prize shooting competition of the Hongkong Ladies' Rifle Association concluded on Saturday afternoon with the "affinity" competition at 25 yards range, 10 rounds each, the ladies shooting with handicaps and the men at scratch. This event was won by Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael with the following scores:—

Mrs. Carmichael	97.81
Mr. Carmichael	95.00
	192.81

A good second was the scores of Mrs. Murray Scott and Captain Scott with a score of 192.66. At the conclusion of the meeting the company adjourned to the Pavilion of the Ladies' Recreation Club, kindly lent by the Committee, where the prizes and trophies won during the year were presented by Lady Rees Davies, H.E. Major-General Ventris congratulated the prize-winners and the Club on the very high standard of efficiency to which the shooting of the members had attained. He remarked on the desirability of all ladies being trained in shooting with a rifle, and added that if more "snipers" should be needed he would know where to come for them.

Mr. Evan Ormiston proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Rees Davies for presenting the prizes and to the Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Wakeman), the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Athol Anderson), and to the Committee for their services during the past season. To this Mr. Anderson suitably replied.

The David Shield and gold badge for the Champion shot of the season was won by Mrs. Loureiro with an average over all ranges during the season of 96.23.

takable change was noticed in the wash-amah. She ceased to bustle about the house, and signs of revolt gleamed from her eyes. When told to "chop chop" she surveyed the speaker with haughty disdain and moved, if possible, more slowly than before. Things came to such a pass that the batchelors decided that the revolutionary must be banished from their midst. As there was no competition for the honour of conveying the sentence to her a coin was spun, and the one who lost, sallied meekly forth and begged the amah to be so good as to transfer the light of her countenance to some other household. She resolutely refused to do any such thing. The second batchelor, who then undertook the delicate mission, met with no better success. That night both donned khaki, and as they were about to leave for guard duty the amah glowered at them with the same rebellious spark in her eyes. This was too much for British soldiers. Charging together, they cleared the enemy out, never to cross their threshold again. A victory for British arms over a Chinese amah!

A policeman is usually supposed to be a sort of walking encyclopaedia, and, as a rule, he manages to live up to the reputation. Occasionally, however, he has to acknowledge himself beaten. Such an occurrence happened the other day, when a man dashed up to the Central Police Station and demanded to know which of his two children was lost. The officer in charge was reluctantly obliged to admit that he could only make a wild guess at the answer, for he was not, in fact, aware that either child was lost.

RODERICK RANDOM.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

## HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the General Managers, 89, George's Buildings, Hongkong, yesterday, Mr. R. Showan (Chairman) presiding. There were also present:—Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee), Messrs. H. R. B. Hancock, J. A. Young, C. Klinck, and A. H. M. da Silva, and Mr. R. W. Lee-Jones (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman proposed that the following special resolution be confirmed, viz.:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That after the word "Company" in the 16th line of Article 109 the following words shall be added:—

"The General Managers may also with the consent of the Consulting Committee pay such bonus or bonuses as the General Managers shall think fit."

(b) That the words "Bonus or Bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the 16th line of Article 110.

(c) That the words "and bonuses" shall be inserted immediately after the word "Dividend" in the first line of Article 115.

Dr. Noble seconded, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman announced that bonus warrants would be ready to-day.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The 27th ordinary annual meeting of the Company was held at the offices of the General Managers at noon yesterday, Dr. J. W. Noble presiding. There were also present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. David Landale, and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar (directors), Messrs. R. G. Shewan, D. V. Stevenson, W. E. Clark, J. A. Young, D. W. Munton, J. M. Gordon, G. C. Moxon, H. Humphreys, C. J. Tacchi, W. E. van Epps, M. A. Figueiredo, A. A. Cordeiro, A. H. M. da Silva, and the Secretary (Mr. R. Henderson).

The notice concerning the meeting was read by the Secretary, after which

The Chairman said:—From the Report and Accounts, copies of which have been in your hands for some days, you will have learnt that our balance for division this year is \$389,539.69 against \$315,716.27 last year, which is a substantial improvement, and will allow of our increasing the dividend from 50 cents to 60 cents per share, as recommended in the Report.

Depreciation as required by the Articles of Association has been provided for in the accounts, but we suggest that you should allow for still further depreciation on the Deep Water Bay buildings and machinery and also on our steamer, launches, and lighters to the extent of \$20,000 and \$10,000 respectively, as these are items that we think should be well written down in our books. We further recommend the payment of a bonus to the European staff to cover the increased cost of living in the Colony which has been brought about by the war, also a similar bonus, amounting to \$2,124.20, to the Portuguese staff at the works. This amount has not been included in the Accounts.

Our sales continued to improve steadily during the year, enabling us to re-open the factory at Macao. Not only was there a better demand from most of our customers, but new markets were found and fresh connections made, which we hope may be maintained permanently. On the other hand, we had and still have, to an even greater extent, much difficulty in securing steamer space for our shipments, even at abnormally high rates of freight and latterly we have suffered like every one else from the high price of coal, which is, of course, a very large item of our cost of manufacture.

In spite of these difficulties, however, our business has begun well for the present year and profits so far seem very fair for an even better result than that now laid before you. Our steamer *Chingchow* has been invaluable to us, for on her we have depended our supplies of limestone from Tonkin; our supplies of stone from Canton having, I am sorry to say, been almost negligible. But we have large contracts on hand with Chinese supplies; and now that the rains seem to have set in we are in hope that stone will come freely to hand from up-country this year.

Our claim on the Chinese Government still drags its weary length along and while the War lasts we can do little towards pressing it through the usual diplomatic channels. But we still cannot believe that our Minister at Peking will allow such a wanton breach of faith on the part of the Chinese Government, entailing direct and deliberate injury to a flourishing industry which draws its supplies of raw materials

## FORTHCOMING CAT AND DOG SHOW.

## PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS MADE.

A meeting of dog fanciers was held in the Astor House last evening, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. J. Gedge. Others present were Drs. Forsyth and Lindsay Woods, Messrs. J. W. Bolles, M. S. Northcote, J. L. Kinghorn, S. H. Dutton, G. W. Gegg, F. J. McCarthy, T. Pitt, W. W. Edwards, Otto Kong Sing, and W. J. Carroll.

The Chairman said they might now resurrect the Dog Show, which had not been held of late owing to the war. He was very glad that Sergt. Pitt had called that meeting together. They might give any sum remaining over expenses of the show to some Dog Charity. There were a great many dogs now employed in various war services, and he suggested that some form of cash sweep might be instituted. Mr. Rumjahn had been approached and would give his services free, but the shroff would of course have to be paid. The reduction should be about 15 per cent. They might find out from Home what was the most suitable object to support, and if they could not give the money to a Dog Charity they might contribute to the Blue Cross Fund for horses, or a like fund.

It was stated that the entries in the last show numbered over 160, and it was decided that unless over 50 entries were forthcoming no show should be held. The entry fees were fixed at £2, and the entrance fee to the show was increased from 50 cents to \$1.

On the motion of Mr. Edwards, seconded by Dr. Forsyth, it was decided that cats be included in the Show.

The following officials were appointed:—Patrons, H.E. the Governor, H.E. the General Officer Commanding, Rear-Admiral Anstruther, and the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.); Committee, Mr. H. J. Gedge (Chairman), the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Dr. Forsyth, Dr. Noble, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, B. D. F. Beith, J. Pattison, F. J. McCarthy, T. Pitt, and A. H. Milroy. Special Stewards, Messrs. T. F. Hoigh and C. C. Boyd. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. W. Gegg. Judges, H.E. the Governor, Drs. Adam Gibson and Lindsay Woods, Messrs. T. Pitt, F. J. McCarthy, and Inspector Grant.

It was decided that the Hon. Secretary invite contributions of small silver cups, of the maximum value of \$15, for the different classes.

## WOMAN BLINDED WITH PEPPER.

## YAU MATI THIEVES ADOPT OLD DEVICE.

A gang of thieves who committed an armed robbery at a Chinese house in Temple Street, Yau mati, recently, adopted a familiar device. Three men entered the house, while two kept watch outside. A woman observed the robbers and was about to give the alarm when the robbers cast some pepper into her face, blinding and choking her. They also used violence toward her, and pulled from her wrists and fingers gold bangles and gold rings, and stole from her boxes a considerable quantity of clothing, the articles being valued altogether at about \$240. Three men were arrested by the police at various times, and before Mr. Hazeland yesterday two pleaded guilty. The third man admitted that he was acting as a watchman outside. Sergeant Willis prosecuted, and the case was remanded.

from China and thereby benefiting Chinese equally with foreigners to be shelved without any redress whatever to this Company.

The Accounts are very fully detailed and I do not think require explanation. A matter that is exercising the minds of the Directors just now is the best means of dealing with the large amount of cash on hand, which, after the dividend is paid, will still amount to nearly seven hundred dollars. So far we have been fortunate in making a profit with it in exchange, as explained at last year's meeting, but this seems rather a precarious source of revenue, and until the money may be wanted in the business or some decision come to as to its disposal we have decided to keep it in the Colony that it may be readily available if required for any purpose. You will notice that we thought it advisable to take up \$25,000 worth of the British 4 per cent. War Loan, and I am quite sure that this investment will meet with the cordial approval of all shareholders present. (Applause.)

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir Paul Chater seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring Directors (Dr. Noble and Mr. Bonnar) were re-elected, on the motion of Mr. STEVENSON, seconded by Mr. CLARKE.

Messrs. F. Matland and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed Auditors at a remuneration of \$300 each, on the motion of Mr. MUNTON, seconded by Mr. YOUNG.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready, and could be had on application.

## INTIMATIONS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850. TELEPHONES 1741-1742.

## BROWN

## "WALK-OVER"

## SHOES

IN YI KI AND TAN CALE.

THEY ARE COMFORTABLE,

STYLISH, HARD WEARING, AND FIT

PERFECTLY.



## "INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

IN LISLE AND SILK

85 cts., \$1.50, \$1.85 per pair.

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

THE LATEST IN

WASHING TIES FOR KNOTS AND BOWS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	5.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	9.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 11th APRIL, 1916.

8 a.m. HONAM.	8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10 p.m. FAISHAN.	6 p.m. KINSHAN.

WEDNESDAY, 12th APRIL, 1916.

8 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONAM.
10 p.m. KINSHAN.	6 p.m. FAISHAN.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. | S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,003.

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th APRIL, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

[123]

Grown on British owned plantations in the British West Indian Island of Montserrat.

Shipped in British vessels.

## Montserrat Lime Juice

The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.

Of All Storekeepers.

Sole Agents: Messrs. J. &amp; W. Lewis, Ltd., Liverpool &amp; London.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
EARLY MORNING GOLF.

A BALL played on to any portion of the Sand-Track, Grass-Track, or in the Ditches on both sides of the said Tracks must be lifted and dropped in the fairway not nearer to the hole, under penalty of one stroke.

This Local Rule applies only to Early Morning Golf, and has been introduced to avoid annoyance to riders and ponies on the track.

Players are requested to keep their caddies off the rails when ponies are passing.

The above Local Rule is applicable to the Farr Cup when competed for in the early morning.

By Order of  
THE COMMITTEE.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [548]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,  
90, Bonhom Road.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [541]

## TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED LARGE ROOM with Bathroom and Kitchen, on Upper Level.  
For particulars apply to—  
"K. Y. Z."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [542]

## WANTED.

A HOUSE STEWARD.  
Apply to—  
THE SECRETARY,  
HONGKONG CLUB.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [531]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to 2nd Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Chater Road (premises lately occupied by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.).  
UNION TRADING Co.  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [536]

## NOTICE.

DURING Mr. LAFFERTZ'S absence Mr. F. W. S. EVANS will be in Charge of the Hongkong Branch of our Business.  
CALDERON, MACGREGOR & Co.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [512]

## NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the late JOHN EDWARD GRESSON, deceased.

ALL CREDITORS and others having Claims against the Estate of the above deceased are requested to send them in to me, the Undersigned, on or before the first day of June, 1916.

B. D. F. BEITH,  
Attorney for the Administrator,  
Care of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [537]

## NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT LIFE & PROPERTY ASSURANCE CO., LTD.  
(Established 1890).

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against FIRE RISKS at Current Rates on approved Foreign and Chinese Properties in Hongkong and Macao.

BOTELHO BROS.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [514]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having acquired the interest in the "Von Riegen" Patent Firebridge Bar, it will henceforth be known as the "ECLIPSE" PATENT FIREBRIDGE BAR.

Full particulars and prices for installations from—  
THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.,  
Telephone 236, 2, Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 17th March, 1916. [419]

## NOTICE.

THE remainder of the passengers' baggage from the "CHIYO MARU" has been safely landed on Tam Kan Island. Owing to the very heavy seas, this baggage cannot at present be brought to Hongkong, but same will be landed here as soon as weather conditions permit.

Passengers who have not yet received their baggage are kindly requested to report to the Office of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA regarding such missing baggage, furnishing the following particulars:—  
Description of baggage.  
Number of packages.  
Cabin Number.

Forwarding Destination (if desired).  
K. DOI,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, April 6th, 1916. [515]

MT. AUSTIN THEATRE, THE PEAK.  
In Aid of the VETERANS' CLUB.

CHILDREN'S PLAY  
"HUMPTY DUMPTY"

or  
"THE GREEDY KNAVE"

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General VENTRIS, Rear Admiral ANSTREUTHER, C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Performances:—  
THURSDAY, 13th APRIL,  
MATINEE at 5.15 P.M.  
Tickets 2s and 1s. Children Half-Price.

SATURDAY, 15th APRIL,  
EVENING PERFORMANCE at 9.15 P.M.  
Tickets 3s.

Gallory Lounge Tickets 3s (Refreshments obtainable).

Tickets at S. MOUTRIE & Co. Seats will not be reserved.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [495]

## INTIMATIONS

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 5.30 P.M., for the following purposes:—  
To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.  
To elect the Officers and Committee for 1916.  
To transact any other business.

By Order  
T. W. HILL,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [525]

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—  
"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.  
Dated this Seventh day of April, 1916.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [534]

## 6½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916

for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 25th March till 5th May inclusively.

The Price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style.

As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager,  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

## THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 4TH YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1915).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Second Payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan have been published in the *Government Gazette*. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is the summary of the regulations:

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th of April, 1916.

2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—  
a.—All Magistrates' Yamen.  
b.—The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.  
c.—The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—  
a.—All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners.  
b.—Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest.  
c.—All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds and Public Organs organised by Chinese.

4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay interest and keep the coupons so paid. But the holder of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order,  
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [518]

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [532]

## CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [533]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1217 issued to Mr. LAU LU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in this Company into his name, having been Misaid, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAU LU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY Co., Ltd.,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [454]

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up numbered 3821/3835 and 9476/9480

Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up numbered 6016/6026 and 9745/9755.

Certificate No. 2961 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6361/6380.

Certificate No. 2962 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6381/6400.

Certificate No. 2963 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6401/6420

standing in the Register in the name of GEO. RICHARDSON & COMPANY, LTD., having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificates are produced to the Society on or before the 1st July, 1916, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [506]

## HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE COMPANY regrets that owing to the INCREASED COST OF MATERIALS, it is compelled to make the following Alterations in its terms of business:—  
The Price of Gas for all purposes will be raised to \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st April.

Hire of Cookers, Geysers and other Cooking and Heating Apparatus will be continued, but the Cost of Labour and Materials used in fixing these goods will be charged to consumers.

The Labour and Materials used in fixing Lighting Fittings will also be charged to the customer.

GEORGE CURRY,  
Local Secretary.  
Hongkong, 31st March, 1916. [497]

## WANTED.

A MAN capable of taking entire charge of FURNISHING DEPARTMENT at our House in TIENTSIN; he must have a thorough Knowledge of the Trade in every Branch, estimating, designing, overseer of Factory, etc. A permanent berth with agreement to suitable man.

Apply with full particulars of experience in first instance to—  
MR. VINE,  
Manager,  
Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.,  
Shanghai.

520

## FOR SALE.

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Hongkong, March 12th, 1916. [411]

## INTIMATION

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The Daily Press.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1916

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE announcement of the abandonment of the scheme for restoring the monarchical system of China appears to be viewed in Japan as an ineffectual means for the restoration of order. It is agreed by the Japanese Press that if the proposed change was dictated by the will of the people, then the people must have changed their minds very suddenly. Although it seemed only reasonable to expect that in a country so devoted to the Imperial principle as Japan, the conversion of China's polity would be welcomed, the fact seems to be that it was viewed with disfavour. The idea that YUAN SHIH KAI might possibly be actuated by some nobler feeling than ambition—that he really regarded the establishment of a monarchy as making for the good of his country—seems never to have occurred to the Japanese Press, which now demands his abdication of a position which he is regarded as having dishonoured. The views as to the value of President YUAN's services to the Republic which are held elsewhere find no counterpart in Japan, although no suggestions are made as to who should take his place. This view is characteristic of the country. A person who has failed to carry out his proposals is, according to Japanese etiquette, under the obligation to make amends by resigning. President YUAN is held to have thrown the country into disorder by his endeavour to found a new dynasty, and he should therefore resign, no matter whether there is or is not anyone able and willing to succeed him. As an instance of this remarkable disposition to demand a sacrifice at any cost, it may be mentioned that for some time past leading Japanese papers have been calling for the resignation of Count OKUMA, the present Premier, although the OKUMA Ministry was formed as a last resort and is really the first workable Ministry that Japan has had since the Russo-Japanese War. Who is to take Count OKUMA's place if he resigns, and how he can resign when he has been specially requested by the Emperor to remain in office, are matters which do not

seem to affect the Japanese view that, having failed in various directions, notably in the negotiations with China, and in the bribery scandal involving the former Minister for Home Affairs, Count OKUMA should retire. The view that President YUAN should relinquish office may, therefore, be considered as coloured by national customs, although, no doubt, there is, also, a background of opinion that he is not competent to discharge the duties devolving upon him. The real direction of Japan's China policy is rather difficult to define. That Japan regards China as her great field for exploitation is undoubtedly a fact, and, using the word "exploitation" in its original, as distinct from its acquired, meaning, it may be said that Japan's ambitions in this respect are only natural. Unfortunately, she finds herself handicapped in several ways. If not the last to appear in the field, she is, at any rate, a late arrival, and is thus confronted in every direction by the interests of other Powers. Again, Japan is not a rich country; she cannot compete with the United States and Great Britain in financing large undertakings. In order to advance the necessary money she must first herself become a borrower. Thus she finds herself at a disadvantage and has the vexation of knowing that China is aware of all this. Japan's great asset, her military strength, has not made that impression on China which Japan would desire, and, consequently, there is at times, in her conversations with China an absence of that soft seductive tone which is generally employed in diplomatic negotiations. Whether the Japanese Government ever really hoped to obtain the concessions placed under group V. of its demands, on China is doubtful. Oriental diplomacy resembles that of the Dutch, whose fault in the past lay "in granting too little and wanting too much," but the "too much" is frequently, if not always, merely a precaution against getting too little. Taking all these matters into consideration, therefore, the apparent direction of Japan's China policy must be discounted a little if the true direction is to be discovered. It is a pity that more intimate relations cannot be formed by China and Japan, for they would undoubtedly benefit both nations.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

Money, jewellery, and clothing to the value of over \$300 were stolen from a Chinese house, 25, Peel Street, on Sunday.

The Committee of the Territories Entertainment Fund acknowledge with thanks a contribution of \$100 from Messrs. H. Skott & Co.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allied Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$5 to the funds of the Hospitals from S. P. A.

Fifteen Chinese cases of small-pox were reported in the Colony during the week ending April 8th, thirteen of which proved fatal. In the same period three cases, all Chinese, of diphtheria were reported, two of which proved fatal. All the small-pox cases occurred in the city of Victoria area.

Mr. D. Toller, appearing on behalf of the China and Japan Telephone Company in a case in which a Chinese was charged with the larceny of a quantity of lead piping belonging to the Company, said that the man probably took the piping from the store, in which he had been working. The defendant was also charged with pawn-ing a pair of piers. He was sent to prison for two months.

The Catholic Women's League Concert Committee has handed half the proceeds of their Concert to Mrs. Phillips for the Bandage Fund, and has remitted the other half to Mrs. Hope, President of the Catholic Women's League in England, for the Rest and Recreation Hut for Soldiers at Westminster. The sum in each case is \$238.50. The thanks of the League are tendered to all who helped to make the concert a success.

A selection of numbers from well-known oratorios will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening by a chorus of eighty-seven voices. In addition the famous "Hear my prayer" for soprano and chorus, which is one of Mendelssohn's most popular works, Sterndale-Bonnett's "God is a Spirit," Sullivan's "The long day closes" for male voice quartet, Coumrod's "There is a green hill" arranged for baritone solo and chorus, and "The King of love" for contralto solo and chorus will be given.

The collection on this occasion will be in aid of the Fund for Blind Soldiers and Sailors and the Cathedral Organ Fund.

Mr. W. J. Carroll, share broker, forwarded the following quotations by cable yesterday:—Malakoff, \$4.75, sales; Jeram Kaktans, \$1.70, ex dividend; Pajama, \$19.25, sales; Kedahs, \$3.10 (all Straits currency).

Golfers who make use of the links at Happy Valley before breakfast should take note of the rule advertised by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club this morning. The rule has been introduced to avoid annoyance to riders and ponies on the tracks and says that a ball played on to any portion of the sand-track, grass-track, or in the ditches on both sides of the said tracks must be lifted and dropped in the fairway not nearer to the hole, under penalty of one stroke.

WEST RIVER COLLISION.  
CLAIM FOR \$100,000.

The hearing was resumed at the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies), and Commander C. W. Beckwith, nautical assessor, of the action between the Shui Hing Steamship Company, and the Standard Oil Company of New York, in which the former claim \$100,000 for damages alleged to have been caused as the result of a collision between their vessel, the *Shui On*, and the Standard Oil lighter *Ruth*. The latter are counter-claiming for damages to be assessed.

Continuing to reply to Mr. Sharp, (for the plaintiffs), the Captain said that it was the custom for West River steamers, excepting in a fog, to have the lookouts on the bridge. He did not recollect any instance where a British vessel ever followed, or conveyed him across the Wongmoon Bar, though, sometime before the war, they were often in the river. He had never taken the ship himself over the Wongmoon Bar; this was always done by the pilot, and that practice prevailed on all West River steamers. The bottom of the river near the place of collision was composed of sand and mud; there were no rocks. In view of this he would be satisfied with but one foot of water under his keel. That would be quite safe. At the time of collision there were 5 feet 6 inches of water under the keel.

Answering Commander Beckwith, the Captain said that to far as he knew there were no authorities laid down for the course to be followed between the Swa-hway Light and Wongmoon Bar.

The No. 2 pilot who was on the *Shui On* at the time of the collision was the next witness. He said he had been engaged on the boat for over three years, having been a pilot for over two years. It was his duty to pilot the vessel from Wongmoon downwards. On the night of the collision it was dark, with a north wind. It was a good night for seeing lights. They could be seen a long way off. When heading for the Swa-hway light he saw the three lights of another vessel, which he passed on the port side. He did not then know what the vessel was, but he now knew that it was the *Comet*, the Standard Oil boat.

The hearing was again adjourned.

BIG THEFT FROM KOWLOON GODOWN.

The compradore of the Kowloon Godowns, Hung Hing Fat, reported to the police that on Sunday morning a godown keeper named Kwong Hang stole 120 bags of flour, valued \$409.50 from the No. 4 godown and absconded. A sequel to the report was found at the Magistracy yesterday, when four Chinese appeared before the Magistrate, charged, the one with larceny, and the others with receiving. The flour was recovered from a shop in Des Vaux Road. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton prosecuted, and Mr. A. H. Crew defends. The case was remanded.

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

A piece like the character comedy "Potash and Perlmutter" must impose a severe tax on the resources of a touring Company such as the Bandman Opera Company, and the excellent presentation of this well-known play at the Theatre Royal last night reflects considerable credit upon the capability and versatility of the individual members of the Company. There was again a very large audience, H.E. the Governor and Lady May being among those present.

Chief responsibility rests upon the artists filling the title roles, and both Mr. Johnny Osborne (*Potash*) and Mr. Compton Coult (*Perlmutter*) accomplished some very fine work, although the latter was in a part that is obviously not greatly to his liking. A striking performance was the personation of *Potash*, the senior partner, whose keen business acumen is softened by a great kindness of heart, and who bankrupts his firm in order that a young Russian refugee whom his daughter loves might escape the clutches of the Russian authorities, who wrongfully accuse him of being concerned in a bomb plot. Mr. Osborne displayed a thorough sympathy with the character, and he has never been seen to greater advantage.

Miss Betty Linley, as *Miss Goldman* (a designer, who is a great admirer of the young Russian refugee, also achieved much success.

The remainder of the cast maintained the standard of the three principals, and the presentation was undoubtedly a meritorious one.



# THE WAR.

## VIOLENT VERDUN BATTLE.

### NEW FRENCH LINE FIERCELY ATTACKED.

### OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA IMMINENT.

### GERMAN NEGLECT OF PRISONERS.

### TALE OF RARE HEROISM.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE VERDUN BATTLE.

#### GERMANS AGAIN CHANGE THEIR TACTICS.

PARIS, April 9th.  
3.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent says it is semi-officially announced that the enemy is again adopting new tactics, confirming thereby the failure of his previous attempts.

After simultaneous assaults on both wings, he is now returning to alternate attacks on the east and west of the Meuse. Fighting is now proceeding with the utmost vigour on the left bank. The French advance south-east of Bethincourt continues.

#### GERMAN ATTACKS CEASE.

#### FRENCH PROGRESS AT DOUAMONT.

PARIS, April 9th.  
4.20 p.m.

The German attacks have ceased, while the French continue to make good progress in the important Douaumont region.

To-day's communiqué says:—We continued to advance in the communication trenches southward of Douaumont, and took 150 metres from the Germans to the south-west. A German coup-de-main in Lorraine completely failed, with loss to the enemy.

#### VALIANT FRENCHMEN.

#### SMALL FORCE MASSACRED BY ENEMY.

PARIS, April 9th.  
5.10 p.m.

A Berlin communiqué speaks of heavy losses of the French at Haucourt, "owing to the treacherous behaviour of some troops." The truth is that great German forces advanced against a small French detachment, whose "treachery" was to fight so valiantly that they were punished by massacre to the last man.

#### GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN AUTHORIZATIVE FRENCH ESTIMATE.

PARIS, April 9th.  
6.55 p.m.

Authoritative French estimates, based largely on precise figures regarding various Army Corps and smaller units, place the German losses at Verdun up to April 1st at a minimum of 200,000.

So far, 239 infantry battalions and 23 pioneer battalions have engaged in the "Shock" Army, of which 80 have been sent to the rear to be reformed, while others have been reinforced on the spot. Thus, altogether, 450,000 infantry have been engaged, of which 150,000 fell in front lines and in assaults, the rest of the losses being among artillery, troops in reserve and on communications, etc.

It is understood that the German General Staff estimated that Verdun was worth 200,000 men. This figure has already been exceeded, and the goal is little nearer.

#### YOUTHFUL GERMAN RECRUITS BEING EXTENSIVELY USED IN BATTLE.

—PARIS, April 9th.

The German are making ever greater use of the men of the 1916 Class at Verdun, Champagne and in Russia. Some units are now composed of 50 per cent. of this Class.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### VIOLENT ALL-DAY BATTLE.

#### NEW FRENCH LINE FURIOUSLY ATTACKED.

PARIS, April 10th.  
3.05 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—West of the Meuse there was a violent battle all day along the whole of our front from Avocourt to Camier, extending even to the eastern bank of the Meuse. The premeditated evacuation of the Bethincourt salient, effected on Saturday night, enabled us to establish a continuous line from Avocourt, Redoubt d'ong the wooded slopes west of Hill 301, the southern bank of Forges Brook, and north-east of Haucourt, rejoining our positions south of Bethincourt, Enes, and the Bethincourt-Chattancourt cross-roads. All this line was violently attacked and resisted the most furious assault.

A German offensive on the Nord-Homme-Cumieres front was bloodily defeated. The enemy assaulting columns debouched in dense formations from Cumieres Wood and were caught by machine-gun and artillery fire, and scattered, leaving hundreds of corpses on the field. All attacks at Nord-Homme were also repulsed with heavy loss.

A simultaneous attack on our positions between Avocourt Wood and Forges Brook was desperately resisted and everywhere repulsed. Finally an attack on one of our works north-east of Avocourt, which succeeded momentarily in gaining a footing in our trenches, was immediately driven out by a counter-attack.

The enemy's artillery was most active east of the Meuse against Poivre Hill, and in the Douaumont-Vaux region and against all our second lines. Our artillery prevented the enemy's infantry from leaving their trenches.

#### THE ST. ELOI FIGHT.

#### BRITISH RETAIN MOST OF THE CAPTURED GROUND.

LONDON, April 10th.  
12.55 a.m.

A British communiqué says:—A Fokker yesterday descended within our lines. The pilot, who was not wounded, was captured. There has been artillery activity to-day about Neuville St. Vaast, Souchez, Hohenzollern Redoubt, Haines and Wythens.

The enemy sprang a mine in the Hohenzollern sector.

We held at St. Eloi a considerable portion of the ground gained on March 27th, including three out of the four main line craters.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

PETROGRAD, April 9th.  
5.10 p.m.

A communiqué says:—In the Riga region, one of the Mounoretz airships bombed the enemy's cantonments.

The enemy attack north of Lake Narotch was repulsed.

The Turks made three unsuccessful attacks on our position on the Karawere River, eastward of Trebizond.

#### THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### COMING OFFENSIVE IN MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, April 9th.

Germany has warned Greece that a Bulgaro-German offensive in Macedonia is imminent.

#### GREEK PENURY.

#### FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS.

ATHENS, April 9th.

M. Dragoumis, the Minister of Finance, has resigned, despite all the entreaties of his colleagues.

The resignation is due to the emptiness of the State coffers and to the attacks made on the Minister regarding the restoration to Turkish owners of certain properties in Macedonia.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### "PORTUGAL" OUTRAGE AVENGED.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

It is officially announced that the destroyer *Strany* rammed a submarine near the spot where the hospital-ship *Portugal* was sunk.

#### MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, April 10th.

The British steamer *Adamton* has been sunk.

There have also been sunk the *Stikworth Hall* and the *Glenamond*. Three of the crew of the former are missing.

#### THE "CHANTALA'S" CREW.

LONDON, April 9th.

In the sinking of the *Chantala*, the fourth engineer, and eight lascars were killed.

#### THE "SUSSEX" OUTRAGE.

#### GERMANY DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY.

NEW YORK, April 9th.

The newspapers say that Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the torpedoing of the *Sussex*.

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### AUSTRIAN SURPRISE ATTACK FAILS.

#### CLOSE FORMATIONS SHOT DOWN.

ROME, April 9th.

A communiqué says:—In an enemy attack between Mozli and Vodi, we captured 138 prisoners. The enemy, relying on a surprise, came on in close formation and suffered most heavy losses.

#### GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT OF GERMAN CALLOUSNESS.

#### DISEASE-STRICKEN BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, April 9th.

The official report on the typhus epidemic in the British prisoners' camp at Wittenberg is a terrible indictment of German neglect, cowardice and inhumanity. The report says the conditions there made vermin and disease inevitable. When the epidemic broke out, German officials and doctors fled, and the food was merely shoved through the entanglements for eight months. Thus 17,000 prisoners experienced ghastly suffering, being cooped up a space of 101 acres, without the possibility of getting clean. Six British doctors heroically came to the rescue, and three were themselves stricken.

#### FRENCH POLITICIANS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 9th.

A party of French Members of Parliament, which arrived at Victoria station this evening, to return the recent British visit, was given an enthusiastic reception.

#### WILD SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

AMSTERDAM, April 10th.

The German newspapers are not allowed to publish a report of the proceedings in the Reichstag on Saturday, when there were wild scenes.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### MAGNIFICENT HEROISM.

#### ON A BURNING MUNITION SHIP.

LONDON, April 9th.

A tale of rare heroism is revealed in the *Courier Circular* in connection with the award of the infrequently-bestowed First Class Albert Medal to Lieutenant-Commander Warden.

A fire broke out at Boulogne on board the ammunition ship *Maine*, which was abandoned by the officers and crew. Lieutenant Warden boarded the ship and discovered cases of high explosives alight in the hold. He descended, separated, and extinguished them.

Private Gimble, of the Middlesex Regiment, who assisted, is awarded the Second Class medal.

H.M. the King hopes to present these decorations personally, but Private Gimble is at present at the front.

#### INVESTITURE ATTENDED BY INDIANS.

LONDON, April 9th.

An Investiture at Buckingham Palace was attended by fifteen Indian Army officers, with whom the King chatted for some time.

#### MR. CHAPLIN GOES TO UPPER HOUSE.

LONDON, April 10th.

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P., has been elevated to the Peers.

#### THE IRISH JUDICIARY.

LONDON, April 10th.

Mr. J. Gordon, K.C., Unionist M.P., for South Derry, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Boyd, who has resigned.

The Right Hon. Mr. John Campbell, K.C., Unionist M.P. for Dublin University, has been appointed Attorney-General for Ireland, in succession to Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Justice Boyd has been given a Baronetcy.

#### OBITUARY.

#### SIR STAFFORD HOWARD.

LONDON, April 10th.

The death is announced of Sir (Edward) Stafford Howard, who was Under-Secretary for India in Mr. Gladstone's Government, and has been Ecclesiastical Commissioner since 1914.

#### NATURE NURSES THE WOUNDED.

#### BATTLEFIELD MARVELS EXPLAINED.

How a third gland—so small that it weighs only one-seventy-thousandth part of the weight of the human body—is saving the lives of wounded soldiers on the battlefield was explained recently at the Royal Institution by Prof. or Sherrington during a lecture on "The Physiology of Anger and Fear."

"I have been told by surgeons from the battlefield," said the professor, "that one of the things that has struck them most has been the way in which a lad has survived after lying for hours in an absolutely collapsed condition, with what should be the irreparable injury of a bullet through the abdomen. Such wounds the surgeons have found, sometimes heal themselves."

#### THE VERY BEST THING.

"What has happened is that the intestine has been absolutely paralysed and motionless. One understands that when one thinks of the emotional condition in which the man must have been just before he was shot, and of his feelings when the bullet was tearing through him. The supply of blood was entirely shut off from the intestine as the result of these emotions. In that way Nature does, as she so often does, the very best thing."

Earlier in his lecture Prof. Sherrington had stated the means by which this cutting off of the blood supply to certain parts of the body is attained. Fear or pain causes a "nerve storm," which in the first place greatly reduces the flow of blood to the skin and stomach while increasing the flow to the brain and voluntary muscles. This is Nature's way of saying, "Evidently there is something to be done."

#### THE NERVE STORM.

Then the nerve storm stimulates the minute "adrenal gland," which lies at the core of the supra-renal capsule near the kidneys, and this gland pours straight into the blood a chemical substance of greater potency in its action on the blood vessels than any other substance known to science. Its ability to cause a rise in the blood pressure in certain parts of the body, and consequently to withdraw blood from other parts, is so great that if a small quantity is introduced into the system, it will burst an unhealthy artery. This substance is called adrenaline.

It is to the presence of adrenaline in the blood that such remarkable survivals on the battlefield as those mentioned by the professor are believed to be due. If reinforced, the more direct action of the nerves and taking the internal pressure off the wounded part enables it to heal.

#### TO END INACTION AT SALONIKA.

#### PROBABLE OFFENSIVE BY THE ALLIES.

ALBANY.

(FROM G. WARD PRICE.)

If there is no attack made against us in our present fortified position, and unless the chief command here is restricted by a contrary decision of the Allied War Council, it is more than probable that when this force is ready we shall take the offensive.

The country ahead is about the most difficult that could be found through which to make an advance; and the enemy is already firmly established astride of every road and railway (there are few enough of them) which we could use; but General Sarrail is an old officer of the French Alps (Alpine Regiment), and there is no risk of failure through an underestimation on his part of the obstacles to be overcome.

But for this advance to be made, a re-organization of the force here is necessary, and has already been begun. An adequate supply of mountain artillery is required, and the transport system of the army needs to be adapted for use in a mountainous and roadless country. The larger units of the force at least must have enough pack animals to be self-supporting; for the wheeled transport by road and rail will be unable to follow them into the sphere of their operations for more than a comparatively short distance. Three-fourths of the French force here, it may be said, are already organized on this basis.

At first sight the plan of a frontal attack upon the entrenched enemy in a mountainous country appears to be a dangerously hazardous undertaking. But this disadvantage to the Allies' attacking force may be reduced by opening the offensive against the enemy's local resistance will constitute a menace to his line of communication and thereby relieve the pressure of resistance against other sectors of the attack.

#### SHOULD THE ENEMY ATTACK.

There is, of course, still a possibility that the enemy may choose to take the initiative and attack us here. Highly improbable as that may be, it is conceivable that political or other considerations elsewhere may nevertheless lead him to attempt a sort of "foolish hope" here. That the enemy in attacking would suffer probably more severely than any troops in this war have yet suffered is evident to anyone who stands on the hills along which our gun emplacements lie and looks down first at the tiers of trenches that stretch like an amphitheatre along the face of the slope, then at the ever-widening network of barbed wire below, and finally out across the swampy seven-mile-wide plain across which the attackers would have to come. They would be in the same situation as we were in front of Achi Baba, said a general who had been for nine months on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

What makes an attack on the part of the enemy so unlikely is the immense difficulty he would have in bringing up his heavy guns, or, indeed, in finding positions for them anywhere with a effective range of our lines. There are three railways leading from his country into ours. One comes from Monastir, but as there is no railway running from Germany to Monastir he cannot transport his heavy artillery that way without first taking it on a long cross-country journey. Consequently the French have so far left the bridges on the railway from Monastir to Salonika intact.

As for the line from Nish and Gheorgiev, the French in their retirement from Serbia put that very thoroughly "out of commission," and though the Bulgars are busily repairing it, it will not be ready for service for some time yet. If they do repair it and come down that way they will find an exceedingly strong position held by the French in front of them.

There remains the line from Constantinople and Dedeagatch, which passes through Demir Hissar. It was to prevent big guns from using that route that General Sarrail was obliged to blow up the railway bridge there, and now the only line of approach that remains open for heavy artillery is the road from Sofia through Serres. That road is commanded by English guns admirably placed, and if they were not sufficient to repel an advance there, are still heavier French guns in reserve which could be brought up very quickly to support them.—Times.

#### THE SWISS COLONELS ACQUITTED.

#### DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT.

Colonel Egli and Colonel von Wattenwyl, the two officers of the Swiss Staff charged with having violated the neutrality of their country by improperly assisting the German and Austrian Military Attachés, have been acquitted.

The officers are, however, to be sent before their military chiefs for disciplinary punishment.

The tribunal found that the communication of the General Staff bulletin to the Attachés was improper, but not criminal, as the officers had acted in good faith. The Federal Council met at Berna on March 1st, in the presence of the General Commanding the Federal Army, to deal with the two officers who had been reported by the Court-martial to their superiors for disciplinary action. The General sentenced each of them to 30 days' close arrest and to be placed on the unemployed list. The Federal Council will leave the question of their future employment for further consideration.

While the German-Swiss papers have received the verdict in the "two colonels' case" with what appears to be apologetic satisfaction, the Press of the French-Swiss and Italian-Swiss countries is unanimous in deploring its amusement and regret. There have been popular cannon-train, in several towns.

#### THE WOMAN AT THE LATHE.

#### A BUSY DAY IN A MILITARY MACHINE SHOP.

During the siege of Carthage by the Romans, the women, even those of the highest rank, cut off their hair and gave it to make ropes for the military engines of the defenders.

Our women to-day must go one better than this, says a woman correspondent in *The Times*, and devote their brains instead to the making of these same military engines. From every corner of the land, from factories, workshops, great businesses, into homes, and little country places, our men have gone and are going out to fight. It rests with us women to fill the gaps they leave. Already in arsenals and factories a few of us are at work—but how small a number comparatively! We have despised the "slacker" who held back from the army, but no less despicable is the least one of us who does not come forward now and put to its fullest use the whole of her activity.

What is the work? It is hard, grinding work—let no one mistake! Here are my own experiences.

A great light, airy-room filled with thrumming lathes and workers. From each lathe flies up a shower of silvery threads; sometimes they twist and turn and wriggle away like little shining snakes, and sometimes they shoot up in a hot cloud of steely dust, the tiniest speck of which will burn as painful as a red-hot needle.

Work starts at 7 a.m. To those who have resisted the unspeakable luxury of a few extra minutes in bed now comes a great reward, for breakfast can be had in the canteen. It is a ghostly meal, slowly and sleepily consumed in the grey morning light, with one eye on the clock and an unpleasant feeling of haste.

#### CHORES OF MACHINERY.

Soon the workers are in place before their lathes. A steel cylinder is inserted into the machine by the foreman or charge-hand and the work consists in reducing it with great accuracy to a given size. It revolves rapidly in the lathe and a sharp steel cutter works across it again and again, peeling away each time a thin layer of the metal. Every minute or so it is re-started on its journey by the turning of a handle and the adjusting of the cutter.

The work-room is bitterly cold in the early morning. The three little gloves that alone are responsible for its heating take many hours to gather strength, and the consequent stamping of feet and rubbing of hands add a new rhythm to the whirring chorus of machinery that hums and burrs from every corner of the room.

After five long unbroken hours of work the lathes and belts are suddenly still. A great hush falls, and the silence is felt as keenly as a sudden noise. Eagerly the workers troop down to the canteen for lunch. It is a cheerful place, with long treacle tables covered with spotless American cloth and crowded with hungry, chatting girls and men. Every social grade is represented here. The men are for the most part, of the working class, but many of the girls are war enthusiasts of the well-educated class who have left their homes and have come to live nearby in little unlovely houses. Their keenness and energy are wonderful.

The food in the canteen is excellent: two sorts of meat and vegetables, bread, cheese, biscuits, coffee, and fruit is the usual menu. Sixpence will pay for a hearty meal. There was a time when sixpence would have seemed a small sum to pay for such a feast, but measured in hours of work, of 3d. an hour, it has a very different value. One is strangely conscious of this when deciding whether to have a twopenny or a four-penny dish.

The hour for rest passes very quickly, and the summons back to work is soon given out by the sudden roaring of the lathes as they begin once more to flag and fly round. Another four hours and a day's arduous, brainy work is over.

#### AN AEROPLANE ENGINE PUMP.

As I work at my steel and it hears completion after so much weary effort, I begin to feel an affection for it. It is part of a pump for an aeroplane engine. I think of something terrible as the day in a swift and wonderful episode, passing perhaps over many countries, and playing its tiny part in the war. What if some careless designer has made a fault in the drawing of it? What if some stern Commander at the War Office or Admiralty will not approve the type of aeroplane? A thousand evils may befall it, poor little piece! I have a sudden longing to protect it from disaster. Wastage! What a terrible thing it is—the wastage of labour! As terrible almost as the wastage of life in war.

Click! Click! Click! I turn the handles of the lathe. A drowsy weariness creeps over me as the afternoon wears on. A longing to walk about, becomes almost unbearable. But no! One must keep on to the end, just quietly standing still, almost immovable, except for the manipulating of the lathe as the same monotonous movements are performed time after time with ever blackening and blistering hands. Click. Click! Click! That is all. But that is everything one's country needs.

#### TOMMY'S CHEMISE.

#### HUMOURS OF ARMY RED TAPE.

The unchanging routine of the army proceedings is well illustrated by the following comical incident which recently took place at a certain training camp in England. At the kit inspection one of the subalterns was surprised to see a peculiar-looking garment among a private's kit. "What is that?" he asked. "Unfold it," and the grinning orderly proceeded to display a flimsy lace and chiffon article of feminine attire. "A chemise, I think, Sir. It was returned to me from the wash instead of my kit." The officer was puzzled by this problem and finally ascertained that the garment could only be disposed of by the following regular course. It was condemned as being unfit for wear and then sent to the company quartermaster-sergeant for inspection. The company quartermaster-sergeant then exchanged it for the private's needed and issued it for the other condemned "unfit to wear garments," and is now awaiting the final decision of the Board of Master Tailors.







## M. CLEMENCEAU TO BRITAIN.

## A STIRRING INVOCATION.

This first sitting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Paris on February 22nd, was opened by speeches from Viscount Bryce and M. Clemenceau.

Lord Bryce said:—

"We can give an assurance to you who represent France here that every one of our countrymen follows with the deepest admiration each chapter in the record of your people's brave deeds. We have also admired the equal heroism of your civilian population, and, if you will allow us to say so, have admired above all the heroism of your women. We feel this the more because, except for occasional assassinations by Zeppelins, our country and population have not shared the indescribable pains and atrocities of invasion. One confident hope rejoices us—that this is the last time the halcyon soul of your country will ever be thus desecrated and thus through a decisive victory, the inviolability of French territory will be for ever guaranteed."

"We have been very happy to accept your invitation because it has given us an opportunity of proving once more to the whole world that both nations are equally determined to crush the barbarous ambition of one people to set up its own domination through militarism. Our Committee, representing all parties, all creeds, and all rationalities of the United Kingdom, thus gives an epitome of a nation not divided against itself, as our enemies hoped, but an absolutely united nation whose solidarity is absolutely unimpaired."

## M. CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH.

M. Clemenceau replied, welcoming the delegates:—

"Allow a man who owes to his years the honour of addressing you to say that in the darkest days he never despaired of the *Yvantes* which he knew to be inevitable, but scarcely hoped to see realized. Future historians will perhaps note with some surprise that it should have taken two peoples so long a space of time to cross so narrow a strip of sea."

"The time belongs to action, and civilisation and military men on both sides of the Channel are at action and will continue to the end—I repeat, to the end. We have all decided and sworn that. We give our children, we give our wealth, we will give everything; and this splendid cause of the independence of peoples and the dignity of mankind is so greatly its own reward that no sacrifices, however hard, will ever make us complain that we had to give too much."

"It is a war which has brought about this miracle of so deep an understanding that it can never be broken unless civilisation is to go under. We did not want war. We want it now, and shall want it as long as need be. That total victory will repay for bloodshed such as no soul in history has ever seen. I visited your 'Tommy' in your trenches, and my guide was one of your best generals, whose noble father, a dear friend of old days, lifted up his voice in London then dead to plead the cause of France dismembered in 1871 in Villiers, Cotteret, Wood, his grandson, George Cecil, died gloriously at the age of eighteen for his country and for ours."

"In your trenches I saw your cool, grim, ironical soldiers awaiting the enemy's attacks calmly. You must return the visit and see our 'poissons' you will bring away. They will joke to you about their boots—an inextinguishable topic with them. You will see them laugh at their wounds and see them fall saying 'I am glad,' and back from the trenches you will pass again through our public squares, where bronze statues full of past history which we mean to make nobler still, but in which there is nothing either for you or for us to be sorry for."

JOAN OF ARC.

"A moment at the foot of the monument where, all in gold on a golden horse, a little peasant girl is riding to battle—a little French girl, who, no one knows how, was by herself a whole army. Speak to her, you, who, if we are worthy of our fate, are to be our friends for all time. She will hear you and, unlike the man of stone in the legend, will make a sign of supreme reconciliation."

"Heart to heart like our soldiers, side by side we will live a great pact of union which no madness shall ever break. I have already said with what feelings we will return the visit with which you honour us today."

## SPAIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

## MINISTER'S APPEAL TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

Senor Villanueva, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement to a special correspondence of the *Revue* journal:—Spain is determined to maintain the strictest neutrality. Never consequently will France have anything to fear from her. You may have the greatest tranquillity of mind as to the relations of good neighbourship of our two countries, which are necessary from all points of view. Everybody admits that no one can make the slightest complaint about us in this respect. At the same time, it must be known that it is our duty to preoccupy ourselves with our economic interests, and to see that these do not suffer too much from the present state of war.

"At this moment, two measures taken by France and Great Britain are seriously occupying our attention, because they gravely prejudice our most immediate interests. I refer to the difficulties caused by the transit of France and the North Sea of coals and oranges. Shall I confess to you that the reasons given us as justification for the measures mentioned have not completely convinced us? We suffer so much by them that I still hope that the French and British Governments will see their way to consider, with all the goodwill, desirable, whether there is no possibility of granting us satisfaction. The matter is of great importance to us, hence our insistence on obtaining a favourable settlement."

## "TO THE EAST"

## SVEN HEDIN'S TRIBUTE TO HINDENBURG.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS AND LEADER"]

Sven Hedin has paid his promised tribute to von Hindenburg and his armies, and the book, "Nach Osten" ("To the East"), is now in the hands of all patriotic Germans able to pay the price of 8 marks wanted by the publishers.

Sven Hedin's admiration for armed Germany shows no symptoms of declining, but, in the present volume, it assumes a restrained, less militant expression.

The author, remembering perhaps those brilliant days of hospitality at London and at Paris when he was the centre of honour, writes no word to jar upon a reader who sees Germany and her armies through spectacles different from his; he applauds the strategy of German General Staffs, and confesses himself filled with admiration for the courage of the German troops, but he says no word in disparagement of Germany's enemies, Frenchmen, Russians, Belgians, Britons in arms.

Von Moltke, it seems, rang up von Hindenburg on the telephone one day early last spring and expressed a desire that the Swedish explorer should be invited to the German headquarters in the East. The idol of all Germany readily agreed, and a day or two later telephoned a pressing invitation to Sven Hedin at his hotel in Berlin.

Very interesting, mainly because of its intimacy, is the picture, one selected from many available, of a small dinner party one evening at von Hindenburg's modest headquarters. The guests included Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, Count Mattern, a former Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and General Ludendorff, Hindenburg's Chief of Staff. Says Sven Hedin:

"The guests were warmed with sparkling champagne. Spirits were high and the conversation accorded with the flowing wine. The English hunger plan had certainly not achieved much success there! Nothing failed at this really elegant dinner. At its close coffee, liqueurs, cigars and cigarettes were served and attentive soldier-servants handed round the matches. We talked over world events and what the future had in store. The views then expressed shall remain the secret of the guest table, but this much can be said without breach of confidence: that sharp words were not spared against those who had forced this war upon the people and who by coercing one neutral country after another tried to carry on war against Germany. 'But let them all come' was the view expressed at dinner. 'We can manage them all, and will finish on top.' Hindenburg was interested in my impressions of the western front. He spoke of the Kaiser, the German War Lord, and expressed himself lucky to be allowed to serve in the army of his age under such a monarch. He seemed pleased that he had saved the threatened Fatherland from a powerful enemy, but modestly replied to my congratulations: 'Well, you know a soldier must have luck sometimes.' Paul von Hindenburg gives the credit of his victories in the first instance to God, who was throughout with him; to the Kaiser, who nominated him to his present command; and to Ludendorff, the brilliant chief of his general staff."

"Come and let us have a glass of beer in my private room," said the Field-Marshal at the close of dinner, and the guests trooped after him readily.

Sven Hedin came into contact with the Kaiser on two occasions during this visit to the Eastern army. The first occasion was at a small country railway station near the German-Austrian frontier. The War Lord beckoned amiably to him, and as Sven Hedin remarks, "We talked over various political problems connected with the war."

"The rumours then coming from Rome," he proceeds, "did not seem to disturb the Emperor. He was in brilliant form; full of hope; laughing and joking. Referring to Italy's probable betrayal, the Kaiser said: 'It does not matter. We shall win in the end. German culture is not meant to go under; it cannot; and will not go under. We are fighting for high ideals.'"

The Kaiser then skipped into his special train and left for the Austrian headquarters.

Sven Hedin next saw the Emperor of parade before Novo-Georgievsk. "The Kaiser left his suite," he records, "and advanced alone until he was near the long lines of soldiers. His speech was delivered in clear tones, and not one syllable was lost. He thanked the soldiers for their bravery and their unending devotion to the Empire and his person, for the new glories they had achieved for German arms. He spoke slowly and without hesitation. Apart from the whole motive power of the Kaiser, and his art of leadership, the cadences of his voice seem to imply assurance of certain victory upon all fronts. He represents to his troops, as he stands among them, the personification of Germany's iron will, the overthrowing of her adversaries, the rebuilding of a new world empire upon a broader, firmer basis."

Sven Hedin described in some detail his andence of that other Emperor, the aged Francis Joseph. He says: "I walked through the large salon and opened the door of the Emperor's study myself, a large corner room looking out to the traffic of the streets. As I entered the Emperor turned, came towards me, and gave his hand in a friendly way. 'Welcome, Herr Doktor. It is just six years since we last met. What things have happened in the meantime!' The audience lasted an hour. The Emperor's appearance is well known: the grey blue, friendly eyes, the strong, straight nose, the high arched forehead, the full, snow-white eyebrows, the carefully-trimmed beard. There was colour in his cheeks, and he did not resemble the divine man so frequently described in the English and French newspapers. He wore on this occasion a light blue uniform, with a red collar and four golden orders, one of which was gained in the Italian campaign of 1849. We talked about the war. The views he expressed about Italy must remain a secret, but it may be recorded that the betrayal of his ally wounded him deeply."

## ADMIRALTY'S ORDERS TO MERCHANTMEN.

## ANOTHER GERMAN FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement recently:—

In view of the recent issue by the German Government of a memorandum on the treatment of armed merchant ships, the Admiralty have decided to make public the instructions actually governing the actions of British merchant vessels armed for self-defence. These instructions, dated October 20th, 1915, are as follows:

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR DEFENSIVELY ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS.

## A.—The Status of Armed Merchant Ships.

(1)—The right of the crew of a merchant vessel forcibly to resist visit and search, and to fight in self-defence, is well recognized in international law, and is expressly admitted by the German prize regulations in an addendum issued in June, 1914, at a time when it was known that numerous merchant vessels were being armed in self-defence.

(2)—The armament is supplied solely for the purpose of resisting attack by an armed vessel of the enemy. It must not be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

(3)—An armed merchant vessel, therefore, must not in any circumstances interfere with or obstruct the free passage of other merchant vessels or fishing craft whether these are friendly, neutral, or hostile.

(4)—The status of a British armed merchant vessel cannot be changed upon the high seas.

## B.—Rules to be Observed in the Exercise of the Right of Self-Defence.

(1)—The Master or Officer in command is responsible for opening and closing fire.

(2)—Participation in armed resistance must be confined to persons acting under the orders of the Master or Officer in command.

(3)—Before opening fire the British colours must be hoisted.

(4)—Fire must not be opened or continued from a vessel which has stopped, hauled down its flag, or otherwise indicated her intention to surrender.

(5)—The expression "armament" in these instructions includes not only cannon but also rifles and machine guns in cases where these are supplied.

(6)—The ammunition used in rifles and machine guns must conform to Article 23, Hague Convention IV, 1907; that is to say, the bullets must be cased in nickel or other hard substance and must not be so shaped as to cause them to expand on striking a man. The use of explosive bullets is forbidden.

## C.—Circumstances under which the Armament should be Employed.

(1)—The armament is supplied for the purpose of defence only, and the object of the master should be to avoid action whenever possible.

(2)—Experience has shown that hostile submarines and aircraft have frequently attacked merchant vessels without warning. It is important, therefore, that craft of this description should not be allowed to approach to a short range at which a torpedo or bomb launched without notice would almost certainly take effect.

British and Allied submarines and aircraft have orders not to approach merchant vessels. Consequently it may be presumed that any submarine or aircraft which deliberately approaches or pursues a merchant vessel does so with hostile intention. In such cases fire may be opened in self-defence in order to prevent the hostile craft closing to a range at which resistance to a sudden attack with bomb or torpedo would be impossible.

(3)—An armed merchant vessel proceeding to render assistance to the crew of a vessel in distress must not seek action with any hostile craft, though, if she is herself attacked while so doing, fire may be opened in self-defence.

(4)—It should be remembered that the flag is no guide to nationality. German submarines and armed merchant vessels have frequently employed British, Allied, or neutral colours in order to approach undetected. Though, however, the use of disguise and false colours in order to escape capture is a legitimate *ruse de guerre*, its adoption by defensively armed merchant ships may easily lead to misconception. Such vessels, therefore, are forbidden to adopt any form of disguise which might cause them to be mistaken for neutral ships.

Admiralty War Staff, Trade Division, October 20th, 1915.

These instructions, which are those at present in force, are the latest issued. Successive issues have been made, not by reason of any change of policy—the policy throughout has remained unaltered—but in order, by improvement in wording and greater clearness of expression, to emphasize the purely defensive character of the armament of merchant vessels.

It is because of the distorted interpretation given to these instructions as a whole, and of the very forced character of the interpretation given by the German Government to the portions which they quote from the earlier issue of the instructions, that the Admiralty have felt it desirable, with a view to laying the neutral world to rest, to publish these instructions in *ex toto*.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Benjamin Opera & Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Only Girl."

## TO-MORROW.

9.15 p.m.—Benjamin Opera & Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Only Girl."

Thursday, 13th April.—

5.15 p.m.—Children's Theatrical Performances at Mt. Austin Theatre.

Saturday, 15th April.—

9.15 p.m.—Children's Theatrical Performances at Mt. Austin Theatre.

Sunday, 17th April.—

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong G.M. Club Annual General Meeting in the Club House, Happy Valley.

Tuesday, 18th April.—

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. Forty-Third Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

## "MALOJA" INQUEST ENDED.

## CAPTAIN ON TORPEDO OR MINE.

At the inquest on the victim of the P. & O. *Maloja* landed at Dover, Commander C. E. Irving, R.N.A., who was in command, said that at 10.30 a.m. on Sunday there was a tremendous explosion aft. The chief officer, who was looking aft, cried "a mine." The witness added:—

"I saw boats, davits, and *debris* going up into the air. The poop was blown up. I ordered the ship to be stopped and the engines reversed, and the crew were piped to stations. That was done to take the way off the ship, and to enable the boats to be lowered. Everyone was at his station within one minute of the signal being given. At 6 o'clock that morning 18 boats had been put in the davits for immediate use. Six other boats were ready on deck and eight prepared for use. The total number of lives on board was 41. After the explosion the ship was stopped and the crew were put in the boats and the men were ready to lower them immediately the ship stopped. She was headed for the shore at that time. I was standing by to give the order to lower the boats, but the ship, which seemed to me to stop a few seconds, then began rapidly to pick up stern way. I at once went to the telegraph to signal the engines to stop, but she gathered way and was going full speed astern. The crew were anxious to lower the boats, but I gave orders that no boats were to be lowered while the ship was going astern. At this time the ship started to list heavily. I tried to communicate again with the engine-room, but could get no reply and the chief officer informed me that the engine-room was flooded. I then saw that there was but a forlorn hope of getting the boats, as the ship had now about eight or nine knots of stern way on, and was listed to about 75 degrees. It was time to get out, and I told the officers to use their discretion in getting the boats away and in getting the rafts out."

## CONTROL OF THE ENGINES.

The witness added that the night before all the passengers were told they must wear their lifebelts, wherever they went, however inconvenient it might be. "At the time of the disaster I think everybody has a lifebelt on. When it became a case of everyone for himself, everybody seemed to be trying to help everybody else. I never heard one shriek or sound from anyone. With the ship going astern as she was, the marvelous thing was that any boats got away at all." When nothing else could be done he jumped into the sea. He was in the water about 30 or 40 minutes, but it seemed about three weeks. He believed the water was not from boats. Had the engines stopped, every one would have been saved. If they could have stopped the engines from another point than in the engine-room the trouble would have been over and everybody might have been saved. The present arrangements were all right in ordinary conditions, but the present conditions needed extraordinary means for overcoming difficulties. He agreed that passengers and crew ought to wear identification discs.

"As to the cause of the explosion the witness said:—I think it was a torpedo, because the ship which came to our assistance was blown up immediately afterwards. If it was a mine, how was it that the mine did not touch the other ships in whose wake we were following? There were four or five ships in front of us. They might not have been of so deep a draught as mine, but it is possible that they were, because they were neutral cargo boats. Further, experts lead me to believe that if it was a mine it must have been one of the most powerful German mines, one charged with 500lb. of very high explosive, which, of course, would do more damage than the amount of explosive carried in the war head of a torpedo. I cannot possibly say what was the size of the hole blown in the *Maloja*. I think it was very large. The ship was struck about 100ft. from aft. The jury found that the victims met their deaths by the ship being struck by a mine and sunk. The foreman added:—"We desire to exonerate the crew from blame. It was purely an accident which could not be avoided."

The Coroner.—Oh, no. We cannot deal with that.

## CEMENTING ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

## RUSSIAN CHARGE LED BY BRITISH ATTACHE.

The banquet of the British Flag Society at Potsdam was a representative gathering, not only of the Russian and English diplomatic bodies, but of the members of the Duma and the leading Anglo-Russian residents of the capital of both sexes. On the Russian side the keynote of all the speeches was entire faith in England and the conviction, as expressed by M. Milukoff, that her participation in the war was the surest guarantee against a draw or an inconclusive peace; while, on the English side, all the speakers emphasized our unbounded admiration of Russia's achievement and the growing desire of Englishmen to avail themselves of the better understanding promoted by comradeship in arms to lay the foundations of lasting amity which is alike dictated by economic and political considerations.

A dramatic effect was not lacking when, after an excellent Russian speech by the British Military Attache, Major Blair, in which he referred to his impression of the Russian soldier during a trip to Galicia, where he first met M. Rozinski, President of the Duma, the latter, amid enthusiastic applause, informed the company that Major Blair shared all the hardships of camp life, participated in the battles, and led a charge culminating in the capture of an Austrian village.

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

It is reported that Capt. W. MacClure, formerly of the I.C.S. *Takama*, who received a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve as sub-lieutenant, has been promoted to Lieutenant and was mentioned in despatches for his share in a certain "scrap" with the enemy.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 12.20 a.m.—Rapid changes have occurred since yesterday. The depression over China has been replaced by an anti-cyclone.

Depressions lie to the south of Korea and over the Gulf of Pechili.

An area of high pressure stretches from the Bonins to Hokkaido. Conditions in south districts are unchanged.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction.	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood.	Light or variable winds, from N.E.; overcast, some rain, becoming colder.
Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, freshening considerably.
South Coast of China between Hainan and Amoy.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hainan and Hongkong.	The same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 10th.

	Previous On Day.	On Day.	On Day.
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.88	29.98	30.00
Temperature	72	69	71
Humidity	50	93	93
Wind Direction	East	—	—
Force	2	0	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	0.1	—

Mean temp. of day 73.

Lowest temp. of night 67.

## CN. SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 30 years.

From 1874 to 1903.

PRICES ..... \$1.00.

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## Bovril develops big reserves of strength

IT MUST BE BOVRIL

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

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## "CIGARETTE THROATS."

"GOLD BAND" Cigarettes embody every quality that one looks for in a High-Class Virginian Cigarette. COOL SMOKING, DELICATELY FLAVOURED, and, above all, they WILL NOT HARM THE THROAT.

They are well worth a trial.



75 Cents for a tin of 50.

75 Cents for a tin of 50.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

HAIFONG, British str., 769, H. M. Russell, April 10th—Saigon, April 5th, Rice—Douglas Lapaik & Co.  
 LOUANG, British str., from Canton.  
 QUANTA, British str., 135, Trowbridge, April 9th—Bangkok via Swatow March 20th, General—B. & S.  
 SHANTUNG, British str., 1560, J. Meathrel, April 10th—Shanghai April 6th, General—B. & S.

## CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, April 10th.  
 INION, British str., for Japan.  
 ITOLA, British str., for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

CHANGSHA, British str., for Manila.  
 HAWAII MARU, Japanese str., for Tacoma.  
 SHANTUNG, British str., for Canton.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

The str. Quanta reports: Light winds and smooth sea south of Paracels, moderate to fresh monsoon North of Paracels.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
 Per Shantung, from Shanghai, Mrs. Pike and Mrs. Simons and 2 children.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. Namur left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 9th April with the outward English mails, and is due to arrive here on the 14th April, at about 3 p.m.

The C.P.O.S. str. Empress of Japan arrived Wusung at 2.30 a.m. on April 8th, left on the same day, 8 p.m., and arrived at Nagsasaki at 9 a.m. today.  
 The C.P.O.S. Montpelier arrived Yokohama at 11 a.m. on 8th April, left on the same day, midnight, and arrived Kobe at 6 a.m. today.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Salamis left Mauritius on 28th March, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on 18th April.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Yachting, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 10th April.

ROYAL MAIL S. P. CO.  
 Monmouthshire, from Marseilles, is due in Hongkong 10th April.  
 Carnarvonshire, from England, is due in Hongkong at end of May.

## SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3, 606, K. Inadzu, April 9th—Shanghai April 6th, General—N.Y.K.  
 CANOUAN, British str., 3,934, B. P. Dend, 3rd April—Shanghai 30th March, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
 CHIVEX, Chinese str., 1,177, W. S. Ross, 3rd April—Shanghai 31st March, General—Chinese.  
 CHIRSHING, British str., 1,199, H. G. N. Walker, April 5th—Tientsin and Weihaiwei, March 31st, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHUNSSANG, British str., 1,418, Matlock, 2nd April—Singapore 15th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 CHUSAN, British str., 1,337, Robertson, April 6th—Bangkok March 29th, Rice—B. & S.  
 DENDIG HALL, British str., 3,211, John Hay, April 8th—Shanghai April 5th, General—Bank Line.  
 DINAI, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jorgensen, 21st March—Bangkok 24th March, Rice—Order.  
 EUGENIA, Russian str., 1,232, M. Witte, April 9th—Saigon April 3rd, Rice—Thorsen & Co.  
 FOONCHOW, British str., 1,293, Davies, April 5th—Wuhu March 31st, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.  
 FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,089, H. Chesaki, April 5th—Swatow April 4th, General—O.S.K.  
 HONGKONG, British str., 2,065, Willshe, 2nd April—Saigon 29th March, Rice—Order.  
 HONORON, French str., 739, A. Marquerite, April 8th—Hoboken April 7th, General—A. R. Marty & Co.  
 HINLEE, Chinese str., 720, T. Mori, 4th April—Dairen 29th March, Beans—Order.  
 KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,326, Stewart, April 6th—Shanghai April 2nd, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, J. MacArthur, April 8th—Shanghai, 5th, General—C. M. S. N. Co.  
 LIENSHING, British str., 1,047, Carle, 3rd April—Tientsin 27th March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 MANAPOUR, British str., 1,298, J. Jamieson, 7th April—Saigon 1st April, Rice and Mail—Order.  
 NEVIS, Norwegian str., 995, Solvesen, April 8th—Saigon April 3th, Rice—Thorsen & Co.  
 NICHIRU MARU, Japanese str., S. Ichi, 3rd April—Wakamatsu 28th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 MACHAON, British str., 4,276, Bevan, April 8th—Shanghai April 2nd, General—B. & S.  
 MENESEY, British str., 1,338, J. B. Wilson, 2nd April—Saigon 29th March, Rice and Timber—Order.  
 SHANGS, British str., 1,223, E. B. Simon, 4th April—Saigon 30th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SIXA, Danish str., 2,934, Hansen, 29th March—Singapore 22nd March, General—Thorsen & Co.  
 SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, A. Kobayashi—Swatow, April 7th, General—O.S.K.  
 TAMING, British str., 1,350, Pennyfather, April 8th—Manila, April 5th, General—B. & S.  
 TERNACREUS, British str., 1,340, Fraser, April 8th—Saigon April 2nd, Rice—Order.  
 TIKENHANG, Dutch str., 5,028, W. Y. K. Jurriens, April 7th—Manila April 4th, General—Java-China Japan Line.  
 TRICONIA, Dutch str., 1,056, Vijlshagen, 31st March—Palembang 24th March, Bulk Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.  
 TCHUPOISAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, 3rd April—Milke 28th March, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K," nearest Hongkong "H," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAGAYA	Brit. str.	12th	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	FUTURIST MARU	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 2nd May.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	12th	J. McGregor	THE BANK LINE LTD.	On 8th May, at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	GLENIFFER	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 20th inst., at Noon.
MADEIRA, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 13th May.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	PORTHOS	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, H.O. & SWATOW VIA KUNLUNG, S'KAT &c.	AWA MARU	Jan. str.	12th	T. Jamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 24th May, at 3 p.m.
MELBOURNE, PHUQUAN & CHINA	SHITO MARU	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 11th May.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	NETHERBY HALL	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	About end of Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 31st inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	About 30th May.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 6th May, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 26th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 29th inst., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	FLORIDIAN	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 6th May.
SAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	About 15th inst.
MOI & KOBE	AKI MARU	Jan. str.	12th	...	...	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAUWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAUWEI & TIENTSIN	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 1st May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 13th inst., at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 14th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 13th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 20th inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 16th inst., at 3 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	CHIRSHING	Brit. str.	12th	...	...	On 13th inst., at 11 a.m.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	VESSELS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN & WEIHAUWEI	"CHIRSHING"	Wed. day, 12th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 14th Apr. 10 a.m.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Saturday, 15th Apr. 8 p.m.
MANILA & AMOY	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 15th Apr. 8 p.m.
MANILA & AMOY	"YATSHING"	Sunday, 16th Apr. 10 a.m.
MANILA & AMOY	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd Apr. 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
 The steamers "KUNSAO," "NANGSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moito Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUNSAO," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moito and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.  
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafoo Tientsin, Dairen, Wailu, etc.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.  
 Telephone No. 215.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

## YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
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 Agents  
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1916.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

## SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

## HOMeward.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.  
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 Hongkong, 16th April, 1916.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

## FROM CHINA &amp; JAPAN TO CANADA UNITED STATES &amp; EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE and YOKOHAMA  
 In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPERESS OF ASIA"  
 16,857 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"—REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.  
 "MONTEAGLE"—INTERMEDIATE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPERESS OF ASIA"—12 APRIL "EMPERESS OF ASIA"—14 JUNE  
 "MONTEAGLE"—15 APRIL "MONTEAGLE"—23 JUNE  
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"—17 MAY "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"—13 JULY  
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"—31 MAY

• Calls at MOI instead of NAGASAKI.  
 For further information, Sailing, Guide Books, etc., please apply to  
 J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	VESSELS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	NAMUR	10 a.m.	Direct
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	NAGAYA	15th April	Service.
SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Noon	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Moolan."
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	NAMUR	21st April	Direct
SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	22nd April	Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES	NAMUR	5th May	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Kashgar."

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

## SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
 Hongkong, 11th April, 1916.

## VESSELS ON THE HERTZ.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYP, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"NAGAYA"  
 Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
 Bills and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by Bombay per s.s. "KASHGAR," due in London about the 7th June, 1916.  
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to  
 E. V. D. PARR,  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 10th April, 1916.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.  
 (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "NETHERBY HALL,"  
 About end of April.  
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to—  
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [473]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.  
 For GENOA AND LONDON

## THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER."  
 Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 p.m. to-day.  
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 a.m.  
 All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.  
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., 1916, will be subject to sale.  
 Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.  
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
 Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [404]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
 THE fine new American Steamship  
 "FLORIDIAN"  
 will be despatched about 30th May, taking cargo for San Francisco and for Overland Points in the United States.  
 DODWELL & Co., LTD.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. 452

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES  
 "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
 FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, HULL, LONDON, GENOA, PORT SAID AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship  
 "GLENIFFER,"  
 Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 p.m. to-day.  
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 Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [404]

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